

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Criminal Action No. 5:12cr28

MICHAEL STEVEN FRANK,

Defendant.

CHANGE OF PLEA ORDER

On January 4, 2013, came the United States of America (“the Government”) by its counsel, Michael Stein, Assistant United States Attorney, and also came Defendant in person and by counsel, Jay T. McCamic, Esquire, for a change of plea hearing.

As an initial matter, the Magistrate Judge informed Defendant of his right to have an Article III Judge preside over the change of plea hearing. After the Court’s instruction, Defendant knowingly and voluntarily waived this right and executed a written waiver of the same. Further, because Defendant is pleading guilty to the charges contained in an information, the Court informed him of his right to an indictment by a grand jury. After the Court’s instruction, Defendant knowingly and voluntarily waived this right and executed a written waiver of the same.

After placing Defendant under oath, the Court informed Defendant that if he gave false answers to the Court’s questions, his answers may later be used against him in a prosecution for perjury or false statement and increase his sentence in this case. The government then summarized the terms of the plea agreement. Defendant stated in open court that he fully understood and agreed

with the terms of the plea agreement, and that there were no other agreements made between himself and the government.

The Court noted that since the plea agreement contains certain nonbinding recommendations pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c)(3)(A), the Court cannot accept or reject the plea agreement and recommendations contained therein until the Court has had an opportunity to receive and review a presentence report. The Court advised the parties that it is not bound by the stipulations contained in the plea agreement and will defer action upon the stipulations until receiving and reviewing the presentence report. The Court also informed Defendant that, under the terms of the plea agreement, he is giving up the right to appeal the sentence imposed upon him by the Court, as well as the right to file habeas corpus petitions attacking the legal validity of the guilty plea and sentence.

The Court ORDERED the plea agreement filed.

The Court confirmed that Defendant had received and reviewed with his attorney the Information in this matter. The Defendant waived reading of the Information in open court. The Court then reviewed with Defendant Counts One and Two of the Information, including the elements of the crimes the United States would have to prove at trial and the maximum sentence for Counts One and Two, to which Defendant proposes to enter a plea of guilty, as well as the forfeitures contained in the information. The Court also advised Defendant that, as part of the fine, he could be required to pay the costs of imprisonment, community confinement, or supervision. The Court also informed Defendant of the mandatory special assessment fee applicable to this case, and that restitution may be an issue in this case.

The Court informed Defendant that although the Sentencing Guidelines are merely advisory, under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 certain Sentencing Guidelines could be used in

determining a sentence in this case. Defendant stated that he had reviewed the various factors taken into consideration by the Sentencing Guidelines with his attorney, and that he understood that the sentence could not be determined until after the United States Probation Office had prepared a presentence report. The Court also noted that it was not bound by the recommendations or stipulations in the plea agreement and that if the sentence ultimately imposed was more severe than that expected, Defendant would not have the right to withdraw the plea of guilty.

The Court reviewed with Defendant all of the rights that are forfeited by tender of a plea of guilty. The Court advised Defendant of his right to plead not guilty and maintain that plea during a trial before a jury of his peers. The Court also informed Defendant of the right to be represented by counsel during trial, the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses, the right not to testify, the right to present evidence and subpoena witnesses and the right to have the Government prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt. The Court also noted that the jury's verdict must be unanimous. Defendant stated in open court that he understood all of these rights and understood that he would be giving up all of these rights by entering a plea of guilty. Defendant and his counsel stated that Defendant understood all of the consequences of pleading guilty.

The Government called its witness, Postal Inspector Brian Plants, to present a factual basis for the plea. Neither counsel for Defendant, or Defendant, had any questions for the witness. Defendant then entered a plea of **GUILTY** to Counts One and Two of the Information, and stated that he was in fact guilty of the crimes charged in Counts One and Two of the Information.

Defendant stated that the plea was not a result of any threat, coercion or harassment and that the plea was not the result of any promise except those contained in the plea agreement. Defendant stated there was nothing he had asked his lawyer to do that was not done. Defendant further stated

that his attorney had adequately represented him in this matter and that neither he nor his attorney had found an adequate defense to the charges contained in Counts One and Two of the Information.

Based upon Defendant's statements and the testimony of the Government's witness, the Court finds that the plea is freely and voluntarily given, that Defendant is aware of the nature of the charges against him and the consequences of his plea, and that a factual basis exists for the tendered plea. The Court accepted Defendant's plea of guilty and deferred accepting the plea agreement and adjudicating Defendant guilty of the crimes charged in Counts One and Two of the Information. Pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c)(3)(A) and U.S.S.G. § 6B1.1(c), acceptance of the proposed plea agreement, the stipulations, and the nonbinding recommendations are deferred until the Court has received and reviewed the presentence report prepared in this matter.

Pursuant to § 6A1 et seq. of the United States Sentencing Guidelines, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

1. The Probation Office undertake a presentence investigation of Defendant, and prepare a presentence report for the Court;
2. The Probation Officer and all Parties comply with mandates of Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32 and U.S.S.G. §6A1.2 regarding disclosure, objection, departure motion, and sentencing statement requirements;
3. The matter will be set for sentencing following receipt of the presentence report and addendum containing any unresolved objections, and the probation officers comments on them;
4. Defendant is released on the same terms and conditions pending sentencing.

The Clerk of the Court is directed to provide a copy of this Order to parties who appear pro se and all counsel of record, as applicable, as provided in the Administrative Procedures for

Electronic Case Filing in the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia.

DATED: January 4, 2013

/s/ *James E. Seibert*

JAMES E. SEIBERT

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE